

MRS. MCKINLEY HAS PARALYTIC STROKE

Condition Critical and No Hope of Recovery Is Held Out.

EXPECT HER DEATH IN SHORT TIME

She Rallies Slightly at Night, But Physicians Hold Out No Hope That She Will Get Materially Better. Dr. Rixey Summoned.

CANTON, O., May 23.—Mrs. McKinley has suffered a stroke of paralysis, and her attending physician, Dr. O. E. Portman, said this afternoon that there is no hope of her recovery.

After a consultation this afternoon at the McKinley home between Dr. Portman and Dr. J. E. Eymann, superintendent of the Massillon State Hospital, a physician of wide reputation, a statement was issued that there were no indications that Mrs. McKinley could long survive the attack of apoplexy from which she was suffering. The doctors say, however, that they think dissolution will not come for a day or two.

Mrs. McKinley is in a comatose condition to-night, and it is stated that there are no grounds for hope of a better turn. It is announced to-night that Surgeon-General Rixey, by special railroad arrangement, will reach here at 6:28 to-morrow morning, instead of 10:10.

Slight Change For Better.

Dr. Portman, after his visit to the McKinley home, at 11 o'clock to-night announced that he found a change for the better in Mrs. McKinley's condition. She was then in semi-consciousness. When spoken to she opened her eyes slightly. Dr. Portman, however, said the change was not such as would lead him to expect any great improvement; neither did he think that a fatal turn could be expected before morning. Mrs. Barber, sister of Mrs. McKinley, is spending the night at the McKinley home.

Dr. Rixey Leaves.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Justice Day, of the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day received a message from Dr. Portman, at Canton, stating that Mrs. McKinley was in an exceedingly critical condition, and requesting Mr. Day to communicate at once with Surgeon-General Rixey, who had been very successful in his treatment of Mrs. McKinley during her residence in Washington, and ask him to come at once to Canton. Later Dr. Rixey received a telegram from Dr. Portman, conveying similar information to that imparted by Justice Day. Dr. Rixey at once took the dispatch to the White House, where it was shown to President Roosevelt, who was greatly shocked by the news. Dr. Rixey left for Canton this evening.

Mrs. Ida McKinley, formerly Saxton, was born at Canton, O., June 8, 1847, and was the daughter of James and Katherine Saxton. Her grandfather, John Saxton, a native of Huntington, Pa., removed to Canton when it was a village, in 1815, and there founded a newspaper, the Stark County Repository, which he edited for fifty-six years.

Mrs. McKinley was educated partly in Cleveland and partly at Brookhall Seminary, Media, Pa. Her health being delicate, she left school at the age of seventeen, and as her father, a banker, desired that she should have a business education, she served as his cashier for a time. This experience was followed by a trip to Europe, after which Miss Saxton entered society, though giving it but little time, church and charitable work having stronger attractions for her.

Among her admirers was Major McKinley, whose friendship was of long standing.

They were married at Canton, Jan. 25, 1871, and began a domestic life, the happiness of which was marred only by the loss of their two daughters, Kate and Ida, and Mrs. McKinley's illness. During her husband's administration as Governor of Ohio Mrs. McKinley was debilitated by illness from appearing in public. When he entered Congress she accompanied him to Washington. During her long illness her husband was most devoted to her, and always planned for her pleasure and comfort.

While a member of Congress, Governor McKinley, at the request of the United States, he wrote the majority of his speeches and did his work as much as possible at a desk in her room in order that he might be near her.

When the trip to the Pacific coast was planned she was advised to remain in Washington, but she did not wish to be separated from her husband for such a long period, and she was allowed to be one of the party.

The excitement of the journey caused her to become seriously ill, and she has been more or less ill since the assassination of her distinguished husband. She was a communicant in the Presbyterian Church until her marriage, when she transferred her membership to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEATH DUE TO TAGGART'S AUTO

Machine Frightens Horses of Countryman, Who Is Thrown and Killed.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SEYMOUR, IND., May 23.—An auto hearing National Democratic Chairman Thomas Taggart, of Indianapolis, caused the death, on May 15th, of S. Z. Cross, aged sixty-five years. The story was just coming out. Cross was driving a load of hay when the auto approached. Cross signaled the driver to slow down, but the speed of the machine was increased. Cross's horses ran away, throwing him off the hay, and landed on his head and neck, resulting in his death.

MRS. MCKINLEY STRICKEN; CAN HARDLY RECOVER



HARGIS INNOCENT OFFOUL MURDER, VERDICT OF JURY

Feudist Judge Held Guiltless of Conspiracy in Murder of James Cockrill.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 23.—Almost exactly three years after the shooting of Town Marshal Thomas Cockrill at Jackson a verdict of not guilty was returned here to-day in the case of Judge James Hargis, the first of those who were jointly charged with that murder, and another chapter in the famous Breathitt county feud annals was concluded. On June 21, 1904, Cockrill was shot in the courthouse at Jackson, dying later at Lexington, where he was taken for medical attention. During the trial, several witnesses swore that Judge Hargis, his brother and Sheriff Ed Callahan had entered into a murder conspiracy, promising immunity to any one who would shoot Cockrill. Dr. B. D. Cox and J. B. Marston, all three of whom have since been killed. The defense, however, presented testimony tending to disprove the conspiracy charge, and Judge Hargis, testifying on his own behalf, denied all connection with the shooting. Curt Jett, who confessed to killing Cockrill, was sentenced to life in prison, while the other two were sentenced to a witness against Judge Hargis.

When the verdict was announced to-day a great cheer arose from the friends of Judge Hargis, who crowded the courtroom, and was necessary for Circuit Judge Watts Parker to rap repeatedly for order.

LEIBLER CHARGES INFRINGEMENT

Manchester Theatians May Be Sued for Presenting "Mrs. Wiggs."

Charles G. Bond, attorney for Leibler & Co., of New York, arrived in Manchester yesterday afternoon for the purpose of gathering evidence against the persons interested in the production of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," for the purpose of instituting suit against them for infringement of copyright. Mr. Bond stated that as legal representative of the concern, he had been instructed to come to Virginia to gather evidence for the purpose of instituting suit against persons all over the State who have been infringing upon the rights of Leibler & Co. by producing "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." He has already been to Alexandria, and will visit Charlottesville, Petersburg and many other places throughout the State, where the piece has been presented by amateur talent for charitable purposes.

Yesterday he called upon the lady officers of the Earnest Workers of the Presbyterian Church of Manchester, under whose auspices the play was presented. These ladies had not the slightest idea that they were infringing upon any copyright, for the manuscript they used was written from the book. The majority of those who participated in the play are amateurs. The matter has caused a considerable stir in the city, and the ladies at first were much worried over the matter. The Leibler people do not desire to recover damages, but simply want to put a stop to the use of the title, since it is depreciating the value of the play. They are determined to make an example of some one, and prosecutions will certainly be made.

SLOW PROGRESS GETTING A JURY

People Learning How to Avoid Service in Haywood Case.

Spat Between Counsel.

BOISE, IDAHO, May 23.—The net results of this, the tenth day of the Haywood trial, were the partial making out of the tale of the second special venire entitled to statutory exemption and the partial qualification of one juror. The examination of the venire has not proceeded very far, but it shows that the recreation of interest in the Steunenberg murder is, by natural process, disqualifying many citizens for jury service in the case, and indicates that the publicity given to examination of talesmen has widely increased popular knowledge as to means of artistically avoiding jury service.

Early in the examination Clarence Dixon, of the defense, asked the James H. Hawley, for the State, was seeking to lead talesmen to qualification by improper questioning. Judge Wood overruled his objection, but he continued to address the court. Mr. Hawley testified that for a few moments there was a promise of a scrimmage, but the court checked the impatient row.

THEODORE TITTON III.
PARIS, May 23.—Theodore Titton, the American editor and author, who, in 1874, brought a civil suit against Henry Ward Beecher, demanding \$100,000 damages, is very ill at his home here. Mr. Titton has been sick for a few days, but his illness took a turn for the worse yesterday. A view of his face, seventy-two years, the condition of Mr. Titton is serious. He is suffering from pneumonia.

FIGHT BEGINS FOR MRS. EDDY'S ESTATE

Trustees Move to Be Substituted For "Next Friends" as Plaintiffs.

COUNSEL ASSERTS TRUST DEED VALID

To Make Deed Invalid, General Streeter Declared "Next Friends" Must Prove That Head of Church Is Incapable of Transferring Property.

CONCORD, N. H., May 23.—Following several skirmishes, the first legal battle fought about the person of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, leader of the Christian Science denomination, in connection with the suit in equity seeking an accounting of her property, was opened in the Merrimack county Superior Court here to-day. The original suit, brought by Mrs. Eddy's son, George W. Glover, of Lond, S. D.; his daughter, Mary Baker Glover, and George W. Baker, of Bangor, Me., a nephew of Mrs. Eddy, was brought in the name of the Christian Science leader by her three relatives, acting as "next friends," and was directed against Calvin A. Frye, Mrs. Eddy's secretary, and several other leaders of the Christian Science Church, asking for an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's property. Following the allegations, which the "next friends" alleged was being misapplied by the defendants. These became complicated when three trustees, Henry M. Baker, Archibald McLeellan and Joseph E. Fernald, were appointed by Mrs. Eddy and were empowered by a trust deed executed by her to manage her property. The trustees then petitioned the court to be substituted for the "next friends" as plaintiffs in the suit in equity to secure an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's property. Following the original plaintiffs petitioned the court to include the trustees as defendants in the original suit.

To-day's hearing was upon the motion of the trustees that they be substituted for the "next friends" as plaintiffs in the suit against Frye and other defendants. Frye Not Present. Nearly all of the ten defendants were in court when the hearing opened, although Frye, the principal defendant, did not appear. Among the prominent spectators was Judge William C. Ewing, of Chicago, one of the most prominent members of the Christian Science denomination. General Frank S. Streeter, of this city, chief counsel for the defendants, occupied the floor throughout to-day's proceedings. His argument was devoted principally to the contention that the suit to prevent the trustees being substituted for "next friends" as plaintiffs in the original suit, the "next friends" must prove Mrs. Eddy's incompetency to execute the trust deed giving her trustees power to act for her. General Streeter claimed that it was the legal right of the trustees to prosecute the suit against the defendants. He submitted the trust deed to the court and asserted that it was valid. To make it invalid, he claimed, the "next friends" must prove Mrs. Eddy incapable of making the transfer of her property to the trustees. If the deed is valid, he said, not only will Mrs. Eddy's property have been transferred, but the right to prosecute the suit passed to the trustees, and to ask to be allowed to make the deed. If Mrs. Eddy's competency to make the deed is regarded as material, then the question of competency must be decided first.

Judge Chamberlin announced at the outset of the hearing that the prosecution should be strictly to the question of the intervention of the trustees as plaintiffs. He said that he would not consider Mrs. Eddy's competency at this time. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow. WOMAN IN BLUE IS NOT INSANE Mrs. Case To Be Detained Until Relatives Arrive—Mrs. Axson Placed Under Arrest. WASHINGTON, May 23.—The police surgeons to-day made an examination of Mrs. Case, the "woman in blue," who had been detained yesterday to determine the question of her sanity. They found that she was of sound mind, but she will be detained until relatives, who have been communicated with, have a view of taking her home, with a view of making her sane. An arrest of a similar character was made to-night, when Mrs. Rebecca Axson, of Chester, Pa., wife of a machinist of that city, was taken into custody at the railroad station. She had come here to see the President. She is forty-two years old.

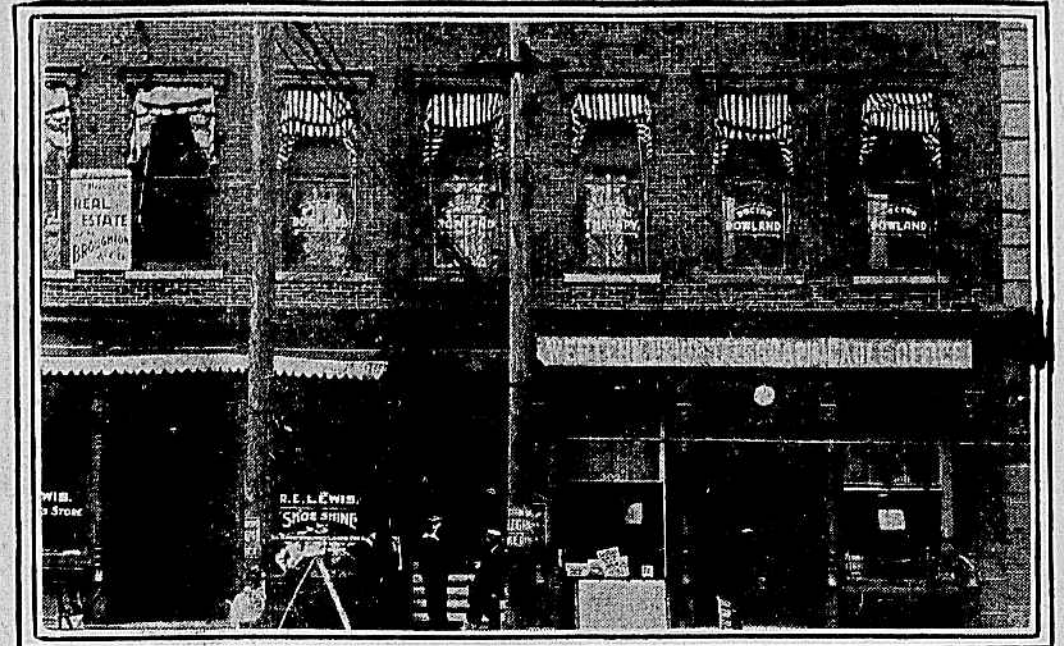
CLASH WITH POLICE AND STRIKER WOUNDED

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23.—The police and a number of striking freight handlers clashed to-day at the Lehigh freight house at the Tift farm, Leonardo Ave and Carlo Angelo, strikers, are under arrest, the former with a bullet wound in his right thigh. The police say about twenty-five strikers attacked the freight house. The shot was fired by Policeman Larkin, who was badly handled by the strikers. Order was soon restored.

DREAM'S CAPTAIN RESCUED; FOUR DAYS WITHOUT FOOD

SAVANNAH, GA., May 23.—Abriss Garby, the captain of the fishing smack Dream, from Charleston, which was wrecked on Ocracoke Island, May 15th, and who was given up for dead, has been rescued by a resident of the island. He had been without food or water for four days when found.

TWO INTERESTING BUILDINGS IN ROWLAND CASE, AND MRS. ROWLAND, ALSO ACCUSED



RALEIGH, N. C., May 23.—No reports have yet been received from the chemists who have in hand the analyses of the stomachs of Engineer C. R. Strange, who, it is charged, came to his death from poison at the hands of his wife and Dr. David S. Rowland, who has since married Strange's widow, and of the little son of Dr. Rowland, for the alleged poisoning of whom Dr. Rowland is now in jail in Henderson. There is no intimation yet as to how soon the reports will be forthcoming or of the progress being made by them. The stomach of Engineer Strange is in the hands of Dr. Symme, expert chemist, and that of the little boy is being analyzed by Professor W. A. Withers, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College experiment station. Every other phase of the case is waiting on these analyses, as both cases depend primarily on whether or not poison is found, to give substantial foundation to the circumstantial evidence that has given the case its sensational course thus far.

KILLS PHYSICIAN; MUST PAY PENALTY

John Bell Convicted of the Murder of Dr. Townsend, Staten Island Physician.

SHOT TO DEATH IN BED

Act One of Revenge for Death of Young Wife—Says Thaw's Money Could Acquit Him.

NEW YORK, May 23.—"I am not Harry K. Thaw—but plain John Bell. I have no wealth—but if I had, I could produce witnesses whose testimony would acquit me."

With these words, a Brooklyn trolley car conductor closed his last year's account. A year after the three hours later was to find him guilty of murder in the first degree.

Bell, a young man of mediocre attainments, was happily married a few years ago. A year after the wedding his wife died. Dr. Charles W. Townsend, a prominent Staten Island physician, attended her. On the humble stone that marked her grave Bell that Bell confessed to having killed his wife. "Revenge for the death of my wife," he said, "was my motive."

Mrs. Townsend, who occupied the bed with her husband, was the sole witness of the murder.

Letters subsequently written by Bell caused his arrest, and in court his own family, with the exception of his father, who was excused, appeared against him. A half-brother testified that Bell confessed to having killed the physician for revenge.

Judge Abbott denied a motion for a new trial and forthwith sentenced the prisoner to be electrocuted on the first Monday in July. Bell received the verdict and sentence stoically.

WANTS TO BE RELEASED AND WOULD KILL OFFICERS

COLUMBUS, O., May 23.—Jas. Frieze, who is confined in a sanatorium here, applied to court to-day for his release. He declares he is the rightful husband of Alice Roosevelt Longworth, and that Nicholas Longworth is an interloper and ought to be shot. He threatens to kill Mayor Bagder and all the city officers when he gets out.

FIVE MEN KILLED BY AMMONIA TANK EXPLOSION

CHICAGO, May 23.—Five men were killed and at least a dozen seriously injured by the explosion of an ammonia tank on one of Armour & Co.'s warehouses.

CITY DECORATED TO WELCOME VETERANS

Principal Streets Are Gay With Bunting and Flags.

WHITE AND RED EVERYWHERE

Veterans Will Be Entertained All Along the March to the Unveiling.

Progressive, energetic Richmond is fast donning its gala attire in preparation for the coming of hosts of gray-clad veterans to the Confederate Reunion, now less than a week in the future. The usually sober and sedate business thoroughfares are blossoming in white and red, in honor of the coming guests. Broad Street is a profusion of festoons, streamers, bunting and banners, in which the Southern cross is everywhere conspicuous, though in many cases the national colors are intertwined or displayed beside the "Confederate Banner."

The decorators are making great progress with their work on Broad and Main Streets and other business thoroughfares, and many of the residence streets are becoming beautiful beneath the touches of the artists, who are swinging patriotic bunting in graceful folds and festoons.

In almost all the more noteworthy decorations are pictures of Jefferson Davis, in whose honor a splendid memorial is to be unveiled on the anniversary of his birth. In not a few of the designs portraits of Lee, of Jackson, of Gordon, and others, are seen also. So far not a picture of General J. E. B. Stuart has been observed, though a magnificent equestrian statue of the cavalryman is to be unveiled on the anniversary of his death.

(Continued on Third Page.)

WILL MUSTER IN NEW COMMAND

All Members Urged To Attend Inspection Preliminary Thereto To-Night.

Captain L. N. Gills, of the new military company, recently organized here, has received instructions from the Adjutant-General's office to have the members of the command assembled at the Marshall Street armory to-night with a view to inspection for muster in to the service of the State. Colonel C. A. Dempsey, military attaché, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lane Stern, assistant inspector-general, will be present to inspect the command. Every man who has signed up for the company is urged to be present to-night at the inspection, and to be there by 8 o'clock promptly. The personnel of the command is unusually good, and its officers are experienced and efficient, and are well qualified for command.

ADOPT AGREEMENT BY ONLY TWO VOTES

Southern General Assembly Accepts Charlotte Articles After Bitter Fight.

OLDER COMMISSIONERS FOR THE MOST PART OPPOSED TO THE CHANGE.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 23.—By a vote of 96 to 94 the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church to-day, voted in favor of adopting the Charlotte articles of agreement. This result was reached only after one of the most heated discussions in the history of the church, and a historical record was enacted as the assembly placed the church on record as favoring closer unity with other churches holding the Presbyterian form of worship.

It is the younger men of the church who have achieved this result, the older commissioners being for the most part in opposition. The vote on the adoption of the articles was taken shortly after noon, and the essence of the final result shows how badly the assembly was divided on the question. When first announced the result was 95 for and 95 against.

Albert H. Hixson, of Indian Territory, stated that he had voted under a misapprehension, and asked leave to change his vote from "no" to "yes." John W. Faxon, of Chattanooga, explained his vote, saying that he could not vote to place the church of his fathers in the hands of strangers, even though his presbytery wished it. He therefore voted "no."

Council of Reformed Churches. By the adoption of the Charlotte articles to-day, the Southern Presbyterian Church agrees to enter a council of reformed churches. The council will be made up of representatives of all the churches holding the Presbyterian system, and can make recommendations to the Southern Presbyterian Church in the proposed council, by which it was created, but will have no legislative power.

It is the intention, however, to let the council work out a general plan for home and foreign mission work, so that the churches will work in harmony and not in conflict, as has been the case in the past.

The commissioners are already beginning to leave the city, as the disposition of the articles of agreement removes the most important subject that was before the assembly for consideration. Meet Next at Greensboro. Greensboro, N. C., was chosen over Louisville, ninety to eighty-two votes, as the place for holding the next general assembly. A committee was named to nominate twelve men who shall first represent the Southern Presbyterian Church in the proposed council to be created in accordance with the Charlotte agreement. It is thought the assembly will adjourn to-morrow.

JUDGE GRINNAN DENIES RECEIVER

Application of the Stockholders of Southern Interstate Bank Refused.

BANK'S OFFICERS ARE CENSURED

Bill of Plaintiff Charges Gross Mismanagement and Alleges That Galeski, Crump and Others Are Insolvent and Put Up Insufficient Securities as Collateral.

After hearing argument by counsel for all parties concerned for seven hours yesterday on the application of Attorney John A. Lamb, for an injunction and receivership in the case of the Southern Interstate Bank and others, Judge Daniel Grinnan, in the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond, last evening at 7:30, declined to grant the application for a receiver or to restrain the execution of the contract between the Southern Interstate Bank and the Bank of Commerce and Trusts.

Immediately upon announcement of this decision Attorney Lamb announced that he would this morning apply to either Judge Keith or to Judge Caldwell, of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, for the appointment of a receiver and the award of an injunction order. This he may do of right, and he has the papers ready to make the formal application. Another legal battle will ensue in this tribunal, in which the arguments of yesterday will be repeated in the main.

For the Good of All

The decision of Judge Grinnan to deny the application for a receiver was on the grounds of public policy and expediency, it appearing to him that the interests of the depositors and stockholders of the Southern Interstate Bank would be best subserved by such action. He intimated, however, that there was some question as to the validity of the contract by which the directors of the Interstate Bank transferred its assets to the Bank of Commerce and Trusts. Judge Grinnan, speaking informally from the bench, expressed himself in strong reprobation of the action of the directors of the Southern Interstate Bank, but did not desire to be quoted. He based his action in denying the receivership application upon precedents and upon his belief that the liquidation of the affairs of the defunct bank would be expedited and the interests of all parties best conserved by permitting the Bank of Commerce and Trusts to execute the trust it assumed to wind up the affairs of the Southern Interstate Bank.

It was difficult to catch the precise language of the court in announcing his opinion, his voice being drowned by the noises of the streets to such an extent that the attorneys interested had to lean forward over the bar to catch his words.

Sensational Allegations.

It was a long and tiresome day of argument—first upon the demand of the defendants to the bill of the plaintiff, and later upon the application on its merits. Without specifically sustaining or overruling the demurrer, the court determined after the lunch recess to go on with the argument of the case upon its merits. The plaintiff had filed an amended and supplemental bill at the opening of the proceedings, making even stronger and more sensational the allegations of original bill, and vigorously attacking the value of the securities in which large sums were loaned by the bank. At the afternoon session the attorneys representing the parties defendant and those collaterally interested filed answers to the bill and the amended bill of the plaintiff. These answers were on behalf of the Southern Interstate Bank, the Bank of Commerce and Trusts, S. Galeski, Rev. T. Crump, J. B. Montgomery and others. These answers were general denials of the allegations of the bill and amended bill, specific denial of certain specific allegations and protest against the filing of certain charges contained therein.

The Bank of Commerce and Trusts in its answer made it clear that it was not there to oppose the application for a receiver, but was ready to be released of its trust if the court so ordered. It was simply there because it had been made a party defendant and to state its attitude.

Arraigns the Directors.

The amended bill of counsel for the plaintiff is a vigorous and scathing document, sharply arraigning the directors of the Interstate Bank and condemning in unrestrained terms their management of the affairs of the bank. The attorney, in his bill, charged that S. Galeski was insolvent, and that he had alienated his property by transfer to his wife, without any valuable consideration and with intent to defraud. He charges further that Judge Beverly T. Crump, former vice-supreme governor of the American Guild, and a creditor of the bank to the amount of more than \$7,700, was insolvent, and that he had borrowed money on securities which were worthless at the time of their proffer, or were certainly of very little value; and similar allegations are made concerning Joseph B. Montgomery, supreme treasurer of the guild and a director of the Interstate Bank. In the course of his argument Mr. Lamb asserted with emphasis that no solvent man—and he added, no honest solvent man—would offer such securities to a reliable and conservative bank for the loan of money. He charged that much of the original capital stock of the bank consisted of securities of certain oil companies, which were acquired in the assets of the Provident Savings Bank, taken over by the Interstate Bank. The bill charges that the bank directors had grossly mismanaged its affairs, not only in lending money on securities of insignificant or doubtful